

Index

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Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [75]

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Intimations.

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

REPORT BY THE EXAMINERS.

The examiners—Messrs. E. A. Irving, G. N. Orme, and H. R. Wells—have presented their report, dated 15th October, on the examination of Queen's College held by them at the request of the Governing Body.

The Lower School was examined during the last week of June, and the Upper School during the last ten days of July, after the Oxford Local examinations were finished. The examination was conducted, as it was last year, mainly by *viva-voce* in the Lower Classes (VIII to I inclusive), and by written papers in Classes IV to I, and, as before, they have endeavoured rather to consider the system and subject matter of the teaching throughout the School than to compare the merits of individual boys. The conclusions thus formed are arranged under the headings of the subjects studied.

DISCIPLINE, ORGANIZATION AND APPARATUS.

The discipline is very good; the boys are well mannered, attentive and obedient. It is not easy to form a distinct idea of the progress made by the scholars, because no suitable records are kept by the masters. In many schools the class-master keeps a book, which shows month by month and term by term whether a due proportion of the appointed course has been accomplished at any given time. He may also jot down in the same book comments as to the success or otherwise of the course, as experience suggests them. The terms reports inform parents as to their sons' progress. It would be well if this practice were followed at the College of exercise books is greatly to be desired. It would enable masters to see at a glance how their boys are getting on. And it would be specially useful to a new master as a means whereby to ascertain the general rate of improvement. Without such records, examiners can only judge of a class as they see it, and without reference to the work it has done in the past term or year. They are, moreover, unable to form an opinion of the thoroughness with which written lessons are corrected by the masters. At the College states are used in every class. The examiners strongly recommend that in future they be confined to the Lower School.

The big hall is used as a school room, where often four divisions doing different work are taught at once. The strain on the voices of the masters must be great. Regarded from an educational standpoint the arrangement is not satisfactory, inevitable though it may be owing to the great number of boys. It is suggested that if practicable the room be partitioned by moveable screens.

Proceeding to detail the teaching of English in each of the classes in the school, the examiners say—

POOR ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

Divisions B and C are entirely under Chinese masters. Division B gave us the impression of being somewhat sleepy. The master's English pronunciation is poor. A large proportion of the boys do not answer at all. The rest know their Rends well, and wrote dictation from it correctly. Division C was conducted apparently with much more spirit than Division B; but the master's pronunciation of English is by no means correct. The boys understood a simple story told them by the examiners.

Class V has four Divisions. Division A is under Mr. De Martin. It was a very hard matter to get the boys to reply except in monosyllables. Apparently the master is too apt to cast his questions in a form which can be answered in one or two words. Thus we heard him put the question—"How am I always telling you to reply to questions?" All the boys answered with one accord, "Complete sentence." Division A was required to reproduce the substance of a short story told them by the examiner. The sense was reproduced with fair correctness; but judged as a composition it was somewhat disappointing.

Division B was weak. There seemed to be a lack of energy among the senior boys. In Division C the boys except a few at the top were quite unable to make themselves heard. The master always asks for explanations of a new reading lesson in Chinese, which is a departure from the approved method of teaching. Division D was also not very efficient.

Class IV Division A. Here re-appeared traces of the old difficulty in getting boys to talk. In Division B the boys selected for conversation did much better, and talked glibly enough about the proposed boycott of American goods. Division C did also very well in colloquial; but on our happening to ask the boys examined how long they had been studying at the College, they proved to be all newcomers. And when in Division D we endeavoured to select a fair representation of the class from boys who had been two years at the College, we found it hard to do so. It was surprising how many of Class IV had not been through Classes V, VI and VII but had had a preliminary English education in what the boys call "outside" schools. Division D did badly in colloquial. One boy, who said that he last year had been 3rd out of 36 in V C, might perhaps have done better for the College and himself had he remained there another year.

The compositions of all four divisions taken together may be considered to be good, IV A being the best and IV C the weakest Division in this subject. This is the first year that an essay has been set to this class. It may be that the boys had not enough time to re-copy their composition; but whatever the reason, much of the work shown up fails in neatness, nor does the handwriting compare well with the beautiful round hand taught in Class VII.

In Class III, the lowest Class in the Upper School, the ability and willingness of the boys to talk English with a stranger has very greatly increased during the last two years. The boys talked very readily, except perhaps in III C. In III B they spoke very nicely, and in III A the accent and the vocabulary were good. Taking the three divisions together composition was good. In III A, had it not been for a bad paper done by one unlucky boy, the average of the division would have been over 70 per cent., and have gained the very unusual mark of very good. As it was nearly one-third of the boys examined got full marks. The weak points are lack of neatness and "sketchiness": Class III should show up at least three-quarters of foolscap page. The following is an example of a frequent mistake which deserves to be pilloried, "a strongest man of the world," meaning one of the strongest men in the world. It is a trifle, but so common as to be worth correcting.

SHAKESPEARE.

Papers on "Julius Caesar" were set for a few boys in Class I, and some excellent answers were given, especially upon the characters of Brutus and Cassius. The text has been learnt with care, and long quotations were given, correctly.

GEOGRAPHY.

This subject is taught throughout the School, and it seems to be learned with more accuracy and interest than most subjects. Written papers were set to Classes IV, III, II and I. On the whole a very fair knowledge was shown. Class IV had in China a conge-

rial subject, and showed a good knowledge of it. In a few cases paragraphs out of the reader had been learned by heart. It is worth noticing that 52 per cent. of the boys to whom the question was put, both here and in other classes, said that geography was their favourite lesson, and gave intelligent reasons for the preference. This indicates either a more interesting method of teaching the subject, or a keener desire for such knowledge among the better class Chinese, or both. A year or two ago, the subject appeared to bore Chinese boys intensely.

HISTORY.

The study of history is rightly left until a boy enters the upper school, and then he is initiated into the mysteries of English history, and introduced to Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, the Duke of Buckingham and Guy Fawkes. The study he pursues throughout the rest of his school career, and he forms perhaps the lucid idea of the figures and doings thereof as an English boy would form of a Chinese account of Confucius and the Duke of Chau.

The early history of England is better understood than the later, because it is simpler; and Class III A have shown far better results on the period 1066 to 1399 A.D. than have Class I B on that of 1815 to 1871.

Class I A alone exhibits any capacity for understanding a history so alien to Chinese ideas, and they have done good papers. History lends itself readily to the Chinese love of learning by heart. Class II A did fairly. The lower divisions of all classes were weak, and did not produce a paper of even average merit. It was noticeable that in many of the papers done by Class I the Crimean war was described in detail but no good answers were given on the wars in India, Afghanistan and Burma. A map of the Indian frontier was asked for, but only given by two boys. Questions on domestic and industrial progress were almost entirely neglected or else misunderstood. In Class I and II alike no faculty was shown for co-ordinating the facts of a period. They could not, for instance, take a comprehensive view of the religious policy of the Stuarts, or the British operations in India from 1815 to 1870.

The history papers abounded in mistakes of grammar and spelling, evidently due in a large degree to hurried writing.

We can only repeat the recommendations made in former reports, that a history of the world should be taught in the first place, next that this should be amplified, or if it be desired to particularise, that a history of China be taught, and that the history, like the geography, of England and the European nations be left to its late stage as possible.

HYGIENE.

This new subject, which is studied in Classes I-V, does not seem to be popular. Only a few boys have found their bearings in it. The examiners found it necessary to insist continually upon the reference which it has to the daily life. However, the boys at the top of the Lower Classes and nearly all the boys in the Upper School seem to have acquired some idea of the advantages of ventilation, pure water and the preparation of food. At present only a few elementary facts have been taught, and those only for a short time, so that any conclusions as to their permanent effect on the boys' minds would be premature. Still we cannot doubt but that the elements of hygiene must form a useful addition to the somewhat limited curriculum of an Anglo-Chinese School; further, they possess the advantage that when once learned they are not likely to be forgotten.

The chief difficulty of the boys has been in separating the general from the particular. "The proper ventilation of a room consists in having an open space at the rear as ordered by the Sanitary Board," and so forth. It is surprising to observe the respect in which this dogma is held, yet from an educational point of view a breach of its bye-laws must not be confused with defiance of a natural law. The value of a safe in keeping food clean is usually appreciated, but that of cooking does not appear so obvious, nor the use of clothing, nor the comparative advantages of different materials and different kinds of food.

CHINESE.

Lower School.—The Chinese are well grounded; and the course of study seem calculated to give a fair knowledge of Chinese in the course of a few years. The boys do not like the standing of the English side, but are classified independently for Chinese. It is satisfactory to find that many boys from Classes VII and VIII (English) were better grounded in Chinese—even seemed more intelligent—than those from the higher English classes. It is satisfactory because it seems to show that the entrance examination in Chinese is bringing a cleverer class of boys, and not merely a more advanced Chinese scholar, into the College.

In Class I (the lowest) the boys were from 11 to 18 years of age and had studied Chinese from 1 to 4 years. Reading was fair, composition a letter poor, handwriting poor to fair dictation fair.

In Class II, composition was better than in Class I. Handwriting was also better. Many 白字 (characters written by the sound) were used, which leads us to suppose that the boys do not thoroughly understand the sense of what they write. The boys in this class said they had been studying Chinese for three years and upwards, but their ideas are somewhat vague as to how many years they really have been reading.

Class III. Composition in this class was decidedly better. Unfortunately no records of compositions are kept in this or any other Class. Handwriting was neater than in the Lower Classes. Dictation is not apparently a regular class subject. The boys well understood the portion of their text book that they had read. Their comprehension of an unseen passage was fair.

Class IV. Compositions were set on foot-binding and on ancient Chinese rites used in the worship of God. Dictation was fair. Handwriting was not so good. The boys in this class were still unable to explain some simple unseen passages from a newspaper. They have been studying from 4 to 6 years.

Class V. The compositions were mostly good, though some were poor. Most of the boys had ideas and could express them in fair Chinese. Very few of them seemed to know that Confucius was a famous man in the Chou dynasty. Their ideas of the times of the Chinese dynasties were altogether vague. Dictation was very well written. Reading was good, but a fairly simple newspaper article was not thoroughly understood.

No translation work is done in the Lower School, where the knowledge of English is insufficient to allow of the subject being studied to advantage. It is true that in some Divisions English and Chinese versions of *People's Fables* are committed to memory and written out, sometimes in one language and sometimes in the other.

In the Upper School the knowledge of English and of Chinese is assumed to be sufficient to enable the boys to begin the study of translation from one language into the other. Unfortunately, however, many of the boys in the Upper School still have not had a sufficient grounding in either language.

In Class III the translation (English to Chinese) was fair to poor. In the piece given for translation from Chinese to English about one-third of the boys grasped the ideas contained in the Chinese.

Class II. English to Chinese. The knowledge of English was still insufficient for good translation work. The work on the meaning of the Chinese was fairly well grasped. The work done showed a marked improvement compared with that of Class III. Class I. English to Chinese. The majority did very fair work. Chinese to English. The boys understood much of the Chinese, though many points were still missed. They need much practice in English composition, and also in the art of translation.

GENERAL.

We have avoided, so far as possible, expressing opinions on subjects which have been fully commented on in recent reports.

As a whole the work of the school shows a considerable improvement compared with last year. English and colloquial showed a great improvement in some classes. Geography was also better done on the whole. The mathematical papers set were probably harder than usual.

The weak places in the school appear to us to be situated in Classes V and IV and again in II B and I B. I B is again an extremely weak Class. It is especially desirable that Classes V and IV should be strengthened, or we fear that the good results obtained in Classes VII and VI are likely to be lost.

Notices of Firms.

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FROM this date Mr. WALTER ARTHUR DOWLEY will act as our ATTORNEY and GENERAL MANAGER in the following countries, which will be under his supervision—

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BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

December 1st, 1905.

MR. PAUL KARL KNYVETT is appointed LOCAL MANAGER of Hongkong from this date.

WALTER A. DOWLEY,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905. [1188]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE this day appointed Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above Society, in the place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON,

General Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1905. [1119]

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.

Head Office: Moorgate St., London.

I HAVE this day appointed Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., AGENTS for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON,

Manager for the East.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1905. [1120]

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Hongkong, 7th December, 1905. [118]

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Hongkong, 24th November, 1905. [61]

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Macao, 16th October, 1905. [880]

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MONDAY,

the 11th December, 1905, at 11 A.M., at King's Park, Kowloon,

3 CORRUGATED IRON BUILDINGS, the MATSHEDS now standing, a quantity of BARBED WIRE,

AND THE REMNANTS OF FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c., lately used by the Russian Interned Sailors.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1905. [1193]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

MONDAY,

the 11th December, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—

OLD SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, WALL PLATES, GOLD and SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, TEA SETS, LACQUERED WARE, SILK EMBROIDERIES, OLD BRONZES, WALL HANGINGS, KAKEMONOS, IVORY ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1905. [1201]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1905, at 3 P.M., on the Sites by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of CROWN LAND, at Kau U Fong in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	LOCALITY.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	S.W.			
1.	Inland Lot No. 1747	Kau U Fong	feet. 45' 2"	feet. 44' 1"	feet. 8' 2"	feet. 13' 9"	483	\$ 8	\$ 3,581
2.	Do.	Do.	feet. 62' 8"	feet. 58' 5"	feet. 46' 5"	feet. 69' 8"	3,363	\$ 14	\$ 23,541
3.	Do.	Do.	feet. 58' 5"	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	2,642	\$ 12	\$ 18,494
4.	Do.	Do.	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	2,668	\$ 12	\$ 18,676
5.	Do.	Do.	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	2,668	\$ 12	\$ 18,676
6.	Do.	Do.	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 59' 7"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	2,668	\$ 12	\$ 18,676
7.	Do.	Do.	feet. 40' 9"	feet. 40' 9"	feet. 11' 0"	feet. 11' 0"	476	\$ 8	\$ 3,513
8.	Do.	Do.	feet. 8' 5"	feet. 5' 1"	feet. 45' 0"	feet. 45' 0"	306	\$ 4	\$ 2,144

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [1184]

Intimations.



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING

and

HER THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [845]

XMAS
CAKES AND PUDDINGS
A SPECIALITY.

CUSTOMERS are requested to book their orders early, in order to prevent disappointment.

WEISMANN, LIMITED,
34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. [46]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.



BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong

TRAIN & MCINTYRE,
Limited.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Very Special Blend,

\$13.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,

\$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,

\$10.00 per Dozen.

Intimations.



E

BLEND.

VERY OLD

LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.THE
PREMIER CIGAR

OF

INDIA.

No. 1 - \$2.75 - per 100

No. 2 - \$2.50 - per 100

No. 3 - \$2.25 - per 100

Gregor & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1905.

BIRTHS.
On December 1st, a daughter was born to Dr. and Mrs. C. F. S. Lincoln, of St. John's College, Shanghai. Name MARCIA.
On the 2nd December, at Shanghai, the wife of F. A. DE ST. CROIX, of a son.

DEATH.
On the 3rd December, at Shanghai, ESTANISLANT ANTONIO BOTELHO, aged 18 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1905.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives at Hongkong on the 9th of February, according to the despatch of the Secretary of State and, after visiting Canton, will leave four or five days later for Japan, where His Royal Highness will present the Garter to the Emperor of Japan. While this in itself is an interesting event, that the noblest honour in Great Britain should be conferred on the head of our great Ally, it shrinks in local importance by the announcement that His Royal Highness is to stay in this Colony for several days. It must be remembered that all the public movements of a Prince of the Blood Royal are only sanctioned by the King, and His Majesty is not to be turned from his purpose by any specious pleas of time and tide. It is all a pre-determined affair, and the fact that the King, in the person of his nephew, has decided to honour Hongkong is not lightly to be passed over. That those who represent the city in commerce and trade generally will allow the occasion to pass unrecognised is out of the question; already several suggestions have been made as to the manner in which the visit should be recognised, but with that we have nothing to do at present. What must be borne in mind is the significance of the visit to Hongkong. At the present time, Hongkong has embarked, sans assistance from the home country, on a scheme of finance with China which brings this home on the mountain-side within measurable distance of Threadneedle Street. It is a certainty that His Majesty—who is greater by his title of "all the seas" than any of his predecessors, greater even than King Richard the fighter, or his great namesake, the first of his name—has well thought out the itinerary of the journey. Does it not appeal to anybody's mind that the visit to Canton should be specifically mentioned? If the Prince is "ordered," or shall we say "commanded," to visit Canton, surely we may draw our own deductions from the visit contemplated. The Prince, who, to be genealogical, is the second child of the Duke of Connaught, and the eldest son, born on January 13, 1883, and therefore, when he reaches Hongkong, just 23 years old, has had no opportunities of exerting that diplomatic gift which belongs to the family of His Royal Highness. But in the Blood Royal of Great Britain there is, as we have frequently seen, a gift which transcends ability, and that is tact. Prince Arthur of Connaught will not consummate treaties, but he may do far more by the exercise of a winning nature, coupled with an innate knowledge of people. Of course, it seems absurd that a young man of 23 should accomplish things which veterans have vainly sought; but, while we do not believe the cry that this is the day of the young man is at all correct, we believe that it is possible for a relative of His Majesty the King to lay a foundation which none can disturb, even in the Chinese Empire. It is with no pride, but rather with a spirit of sorrow and compassion, that all of us have marked the progress of other or some of the royal princes in the East. Russia sent an emissary who was nearly murdered—that was the most notable case; other countries sent emissaries which were more or less purile, but Great Britain has never sent one of Royal blood. Be it understood, that there is no detraction of others; only Prince Arthur comes to the East on a mission which has no personal object and certainly no personal gain. His Royal Highness brings the greatly coveted Order of the Garter—the premier Order in the world—to the Emperor of Japan, and being himself a knight of that distinction, he can seek no honours. He is the herald of amity between Great Britain and Japan, the tangible and personal seal of the Treaty. But Hongkong happens on the way, and Hongkong is adjacent to Canton. There was recently a great Commission to Canton, and the astute Viceroy, Shum was ill; will he be ill when the representative of King Edward visits that city? The question is one of the future, but the answer can be left to our readers. It is the distinction and the misfortune of Royalty to be always in evidence, always in the blaze of public opinion. This journey has nothing but pleasure and friendship as its motive. Still the Cabinet, the old Cabinet, says that the Prince should enjoy himself in Hongkong. No better recognition of the status which Hongkong holds in the eyes of the Empire and of the King could be found. It is needless to say that the Colony will honour a guest who is actually more than a

representative of His Majesty, and by our Chinese fellow-citizens, we can voice the conviction, that the heartiest and most loyal support will be accorded to any scheme of reception which is certain to be framed by a representative committee which will be appointed in due course. Fortunately, we have as Governor one who enjoys the confidence of all parties, and more fortunately still, our governors do not shift and change with passing political events. Therefore we may assume that the visit of His Royal Highness to Hongkong, as briefly announced by His Excellency yesterday, will be recognised in a manner which will even outdo the welcome which we gave to His Royal Highness's father not so many years ago. Hongkong will honour itself in honouring the Prince, and Hongkong will get the credit when China in the person of the Viceroy at Canton comes closer to that bond of unity, which we all desire. Diplomacy to-day is unknown; fact conquers all, as the Latins might have said, and in the person of the Prince we believe that tact will prevail. Beyond all other things, Hongkong will welcome the young Prince of Connaught, for the honour in breaking the journey here, and the redoubled honour of recognising the importance of the Colony. If people in Hongkong puff out their breasts a little more and swagger with a higher swing, who can blame them?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

When the mail left Shanghai on the 4th inst., the *Mauritius* was still hard and fast ashore, below the Kaitan beacon. She was having her cargo taken out of her to lighten her, but was not expected to come off until the tides began to make again on Wednesday or Thursday last.

A Peking despatch, of the 1st inst., says: The concessions granted to French citizens to open gold mines at Kienningfu and Chawufu in Fukien, not having been acted on before the expiry of the stipulated period, the Chinese authorities proposed to cancel them; but the French Minister has asked for an extension of from two to three years, the delay being due to unavoidable circumstances.

SERGEANT Willis charged three boarding house runners before Mr. F. A. Hazell this morning, with going on board the s.s. *Rubi* without the permission of the captain of officers. The sergeant informed His Worship that the defendants were climbing up the side of the vessel by means of ropes attached to the stanchions. His Worship fined each of the defendants \$50 with the usual alternatives.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Fitton, U.S.A., and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Batt., "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regt.) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, 9th inst.:

The captain of the s.s. *Borneo* was summoned before Mr. F. A. Hazell this morning for leaving port with passengers on board in excess of the number entered on his port clearance. P.C. 33 informed His Worship that the vessel's clearance was made out on the 8th November, and she left on the following day with 60 passengers in excess of the number shown in his clearance. His Worship said he had seen the Harbour Master and learned from him that the Harbour office was closed on the date of the vessel's departure, that day being a public holiday. Under these circumstances he would discharge the defendant with a caution.

FIVE of the crew of junk No. 476 were this morning charged with the larceny, as bailees, of 70 baskets of coal, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and seven of the crew of the steam launch *Tai Ching* with receiving the coal, well knowing it to be stolen. The co-swain of the launch was further charged with having his launch under way without exhibiting the regulation side lights. Mr. R. F. C. Master of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, while Mr. R. T. Atkinson, of Messrs. Deacon, Louker and Deacon, appeared for the crew of the launch, the junks being undefended. One of the defendants from the junk said that the junk loaded coal on the 6th inst., at No. 9 Godown, which coal was to be delivered at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's yard at Quarry Bay. He saw coal being transferred to the launch, but did not know it was being sold; he heard no conversation about the sale of coal. The case was then remanded.

IN Summary Jurisdiction yesterday afternoon, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisse Judge, presiding, Ching Kwai Wan, a Chinese medical practitioner, sued Leung Wai King for the recovery of \$90, being balance due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant. There was a cross suit between the parties for a sum of \$50 money alleged to have been lent by defendant to plaintiff in the first suit. Mr. d'Almada said, the goods sold were pills for seasickness, but could not say if they were for causing that malady, or preventing or curing it. His Honour wanted to know if anyone had tested them and reported the results, but that could not be ascertained. Mr. d'Almada said, as regards the counter-claim it was not money paid as a loan but as part payment for the pills, the bill for which amounted to \$140, and the \$50 was paid in the afternoon of the day on which the purchase was made. The case is proceeding.

LIEN-CHAU COMMISSION.

DEATH SENTENCE.

RINGLEADERS TO BE EXECUTED.

PURSUIT OF RUNAWAYS.

CHINESE HEROISM REWARDED.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Lien-chau, December 1st.
The Commission are about to close the hearing of testimony here. So far we have heard some 30 men of all sorts and conditions, and to-morrow we have before us the last batch of prisoners to hear what they have got to tell. That will about close the inquiry so far as the evidence is concerned; but it is not quite decided when we get away, as instructions are awaited concerning the disposal of the prisoners which the Chinese officials have here in custody.

There are now some 25 men under arrest in the yamen and of these it is probable that three may be executed. These are the men who stabbed Dr. Chesnut when she was in the river, and also the man who accompanied the murderer into the water and, thirdly, the man who has been shown to be the leader of the movement. He was one of the gang who went into the hospital and brought out the specimens which were carried round by the mob and which were afterwards found in his house. He, of course, denied any association with them and accounted for their presence in his lodgings by saying that he was keeping them as evidence to show the officials of what the foreigners had on their premises. He is a bad looking man and, when resisting arrest many miles from Lien-chau, received a nasty gash on his left cheek. He was brought back here and put in chains.

In all probability others will also be dealt with by the Chinese authorities and will get sentences of 5, 4, or 3 years, or so many months' canyue, or a good bambooing. Over 200 searchers have been sent over the borders into Honan province for the purpose of capturing some of the runaways, and as the people who have fled belong to a class of natives totally unaccustomed to travel and conspicuous among other natives it is not expected that they will be long at large. Some of these under detention have been released, as they had no connection with the burning of the buildings or the massacre of the Americans, and were not at the scene of the burning or the massacre.

Among those detained is the Buddhist priest who was in charge of the temple at Lung Tam where the massacre took place. He denied all knowledge of the affair and said that when the mob arrived he shut himself in his room and knew nothing of what happened. He denied having invited the foreigners into the temple and, in fact, said he did not speak to them and did not know that they had come there to take refuge. He will, of course, be punished; but to what extent has not transpired although it is most likely he will be prohibited from again taking any part in Buddhist ceremonies.

THE EXAMINATION OF CULPRITS.
It should be noted that the Commissioners here are not passing sentence in a single case. The culprits are first questioned according to the usual method privately in the yamen, and are subsequently brought before the Board and examined as though they had given no testimony whatsoever. The Board has no say in what is done in regard to the method which the Chinese adopt with any man as to the information he may tender privately at the yamen. Whatever he has to say before the Court is given openly and after the man has been sworn and cautioned in the usual manner.

SOME ABSURD STATEMENTS.
It is most likely that we shall be staying here for a few days longer, and after witnessing the carrying out of the capital sentence passed by the Chinese officials will return with all speed to Canton. A batch of Hongkong papers arrived to-day and I am most surprised to see some of the absurd statements that have found their way into the Press, such as the interference with a joss procession, the taking of idols or images (given as causes for the outbreak) and the mutilation of bodies and stories of the escape of Dr. Machie and Miss Patterson. As you were the first to state, the burning of the building and the massacre were precipitated by the removal of 3 small cannon (which by the way did not prevent the people from firing others as they had three more); and it is said that some of the crowd walked in to the hospital in search of them and then came across the specimens which they at once proceeded to parade around the streets. This undoubtedly incensed the people, but the fact remains that the leading men in the village doing the joss-celebrating were told that the cannon were returned and had seen that such was the case. Stones throwing commenced and the hospitals were fired and soon a crowd of between 2,000 and 3,000 were on the scene whether they had been summoned by the beating of a gong which, it appears, is a signal among the rowdies of Lien-chau to collect together for the purpose of looting. In all probability it was not the original intention of the people to take life; but once the flames commenced to spread and the rough element commenced wanton destruction of property in all directions, the crowd seems to have lost its head and thirsted for blood. The people refused to listen to the explanation of the officials in regard to the uses to which the specimens were put by the foreigners and rushed away to the temple. There they were not long in finding their victims who had found shelter only a few feet inside. They were dragged out and killed. The bodies were not mutilated. The Rev. Peale had a slanting, but not fatal, knife cut on the left side of the head measuring 2 in. long and extending to the skull bone. The body of Mrs. Peale had a fatal wound on the left temple undoubtedly inflicted by a sharp blade. Mrs. Machie had a fatal wound on the right side of the forehead; over an inch long and extending to the bone. This was also caused by a knife. Dr. Chesnut had a fatal wound on the chest near the heart, half an inch long. Amy Machie had a wound (not fatal) on the right side of the head half an inch long. These facts were gathered by the sub-prefect of Lien-chau who held an inquest on the bodies shortly after they were found.

These are the only wounds on the bodies and seem to have been inflicted (according to him) with a blade fastened on a long handle. In each case he finds that the wounds were inflicted when the victims were alive and the death was caused by drowning.

THE SHEK KOK HUI INCIDENT.
It might be mentioned that on the day of the massacre at a place called Shek Kok Hui, 7 miles from here, there is a small station belonging to the American Presbyterian Mission. The rowdies upon hearing what had occurred here went in to the small chapel there and carried off 8 or 9 benches and a reading desk and then went in to the dispensary adjoining and took away all the medicines and bottles and so on. The matter was at once reported here and a few days ago three of the representatives of the people there came over to Lien-chau to settle the matter. They said that it was the rowdies in the place and some of the children who had committed the deed and already most of the seat and the desk had been returned and all the bottles that could be recovered taken back. The representatives who saw Dr. Machie wished to know in what way they could settle the affair. Dr. Machie told them to pay for the missing medicine and for any damage, and the incident would be considered closed. This was done and no more will probably be heard about the matter.

REPORTED RESTLESSNESS.
In a previous communication I mentioned that it was reported, the people in these parts were preparing to give us a warm reception upon our arrival. So far nothing to give rise to any alarm has transpired, and our stay here is proving most enjoyable, thanks to the energies of Taotai Wen and the officials here. Here appear to have been some grounds for the rumour. It has transpired that in one of the villages adjoining the missionary property the inhabitants realising that they might be held responsible for the burning of buildings and the killing of the foreigners became alarmed and endeavoured to enlist the sympathy of the people of the 24 wards of Lien-chau in a general uprising. The people, however, refused to have anything to do with the project; hence the rumour. It is fortunate perhaps that they did for there are no less than 100,000 people included in the area comprising the 24 wards of Lien-chau.

THE COMMISSIONERS' BANQUET.
On Thursday afternoon the officials of Lien-chau entertained the foreigners to a banquet held at the yamen. This function had been postponed from the first day of our arrival in deference to the wishes of Consul-General Lay who requested that any such ceremony be postponed until after the work of the Board was concluded. In the course of the function Mr. Lay thanked the sub-prefect for all his kindness and courtesy to the mission during their stay in Lien-chau and while their task had been an unpleasant one his hospitality had not failed to make the stay one of the pleasantest.

Later.
The people who are arrested deny everything and won't give any information whatever. The Chinese authorities are having the greatest difficulty in finding and arresting those who were at the ceremony, as everyone declines to mention the names of those there. Even the few men arrested, who admit that they were at the joss celebration, insist that they are unable to give the names of others whom they must have known well and why they were standing beside for hours that day. The absolute destruction and devastation of property and the character of the search made at the cave, full of intricate and winding tunnels, absolutely pluck out, satisfy everyone here that the number implicated in this heinous crime must be very large. Probably 100 or more actually took part in the burning, robbing and killing, and 300 or 400 others busied themselves in inciting the mob to commit one crime or another. Over 100 men will eventually receive punishment of different degrees in accordance with the seriousness of their participation in this affair eventually; but if one bears in mind that no Chinaman will testify against another or identify those suspected and that every man who was present on the day of the trouble even out of curiosity has run away to the next province miles from here, it can be easily recognised how difficult it is for the Chinese officials to arrest in a short time the guilty.

HEROISM REWARDED.
It has transpired that the Chinaman who risked his life for Miss Patterson and who undoubtedly saved her from certain death is not a Christian convert but went into the cave with her solely with the object of leading her to a place of safety. It is the intention of the Consul-General to recommend him to be handsomely rewarded not only by the board of the American Presbyterian Mission, but is also going to recommend that he be awarded the Carnegie medal for heroism which also carries with it a pension. This man led Miss Patterson into safety and on several occasions risked his life by venturing out to see if it was safe for her to go into the open.

TAOTAI WEN EULOGIZED.
[From A Correspondent.]

Lien-chau, December 1st, 1905.
The examination of witnesses is practically at an end. So many elements contributed to the circumstances which resulted in the tragedy that the Commission will have some difficulty in making a satisfactory report.

The first account of the burning and killing, as it appeared in the *Telegraph*, contained all the main facts in the case, and these still remain the undisputed facts. The stories of taking of idols and interfering with idols processions are all false. We hear no mention of them here. Only two of the bodies were mutilated, and these very slightly. The rumours of trouble between the Protestant and Catholic missions are also without any foundation in fact, though there are general working conditions in Lien-chau which may require very careful investigation. But it is too soon to discuss these matters.

Before the attempt is made to fix the responsibility and determine the actual causes, the Commission should be allowed to finish its work, and this work is being done with great thoroughness. And whatever the report may be, from the composition of the Commission and the care which is being exercised, it is safe to say that the report will be as fair and impartial as, under the circumstances, it could be.

The Chinese officials in the city are carrying on the trial of prisoners at the same time that the Commission is investigating. Three men have been found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Several others have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. It should not pass without notice that Wen Taotai in trying the prisoners will not allow torture of any kind. He absolutely forbids it. The Chinese are astonished at this method of examination. I do not refer to trial before the Commission, but the trial by the native officials. This is certainly something very new. But then Wen Taotai is very modern in all his ways, and surprises the Chinese officials at every turn. He is doing everything in his power to get at the bottom of this affair, and is most anxious that every guilty man should be punished according to his merits. At the same time he is just as anxious that no innocent man may suffer anything because of this outrage.

TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

THE LIEN-CHAU COMMISSION.

INQUIRY CONCLUDED.

COMMISSIONERS ON THE RETURN JOURNEY.

[From Our Special Representative.]

Lien-chau by Courier

to Ying-tai.

Ying-tai, 7th Dec., 1905.
11.30 p.m.

The joint Commission of Inquiry, having concluded its labours, is returning to Canton from Lien-chau on Thursday, the 7th inst.

The Commissioners leave after the execution of the culprits, found guilty of the capital charge, has taken place.

[N. C. D. News.]

The Manchuria Negotiations.

Peking, 1st December.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Chou Fu having memorialised the Throne on the necessity of maintaining the sovereignty and prestige of China in the negotiations with Japan, the attitude of the Chinese plenipotentiaries has become firmer, and the negotiations will be more protracted than was expected; but already much progress had been made at the conference on the 29th ult.

The Attempted Censorship.

Peking, 2nd December.

The Chinese Government commenced the censoring of Press telegrams referring to the Manchuria negotiations, but objections being raised on the ground that censorship is unjustifiable in time of peace, it was discontinued on the 30th ultimo.

Baron Komura Indisposed.

Peking, 2nd December.

Baron Komura having been suffering from a cold, the ninth conference was postponed until to-day.

Chinese Legislative Reforms.

Peking, 3rd December.

In the progress of the revision of the Laws of China, the Press Law has been drafted, and is now under consideration by the provincial officials, on receipt of whose report it will be submitted to the Throne for sanction. The Laws relating to the issue of public loans, and the Copyright Laws will soon be completed. The Commercial Code is now being prepared by the French and German authorities, and the Criminal Code is also nearly complete.

The Promotion of Viscount Hayaashi.

Peking, 3rd December.

The Embassy Regulations were gazetted yesterday, and Viscount Hayaashi has been formally appointed Ambassador in London.

The Return of the Heroes.

Tokyo, 3rd December.

Lieut. General Asada, of the Guards, the first divisional commander from Manchuria, returns to Tokio this afternoon. Marshal Oyama and General Kodama arrive at Hiroshima to-day, and arrive at Tokyo on the 7th inst. General Kuroki embarked at Tatten (Daisy) yesterday, and arrives at Tokyo on the 9th inst.

Misdirected Patriotism.

Tokyo, 1st December.

Three Korean students, aggrieved at the situation, committed suicide yesterday.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

A VISIT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, accompanied by Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, Private Secretary to His Excellency, this morning paid an informal visit of inspection to Queen's College, being conducted over the building and through the class rooms, where the scholars were in session, by Dr. Bateson Wright, the Principal of the College. His Excellency appeared much satisfied with all he saw in and around the College. Extracts from the report of the examination of Queen's College are printed on page 3 of this issue.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The King's Park Range, Kowloon, will be available for practice shooting on the following dates in December:

Saturday, 9th, 2 to 5 p.m. (200 yards).
Sunday, 10th, 9 to 12 a.m. (200 yards).
Sunday, 16th, 2 to 5 p.m. (200 yards).
Saturday, 23rd, 2 to 5 p.m. (200 yards).
Tuesday, 26th, (Boxing Day) 10 to 1 p.m. (500 yards).

Governor's cup.—Members may shoot on the 9th, 10th, 16th or 23rd for the Governor's Cup. Spoons will be presented to the three members with the highest scores.

Pool.—A pool will be shot for on each of the above dates, fourteen rounds and two eighters in two series of seven rounds each. Boxing Day, 26th inst.—A special competition will be held on Boxing Day from the 500 yards range for a trophy presented by J. E. Bingham, Esq., fourteen rounds and two eighters in two series of seven rounds each under handicap. Members may shoot more than once for this trophy. Three spoons will be presented by the Association to the second, third and fourth highest scores.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Grigory Apar*) 11th inst.
French (*Ernest Simons*) 12th inst.
Australian (*Chinglu*) 17th inst.
German (*Prinz Waldemar*) 17th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 20th inst.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Ernest Simons* with the next freight mail, will leave Saigon on 8th inst. at 11 p.m. for Hongkong.
The O. B. S. Co.'s s.s. *N. C. S.* will leave Saigon on 9th inst. at 11 p.m. and is due here on 12th inst.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUK
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	8th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	13th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KANCHOW"	26th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	29th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	2nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"SAINT BEDE"	2nd "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	9th "

S.S. "Idomeneus" left Singapore on the morning of the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 8th.
S.S. "Stentor" left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 7th inst., and is due here on the 13th.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	19th December.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL"	"GLAUCUS"	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	2nd January.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"IDOMENEUS"	16th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TELEMACHUS"	1st January.
	"NINGCHOW"	1st February.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUK
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	26th December.
	"PING SUEY"	26th January.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	11th December.
MANILA	"TAMING"	12th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	22nd "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"CHANGSHA"	27th "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

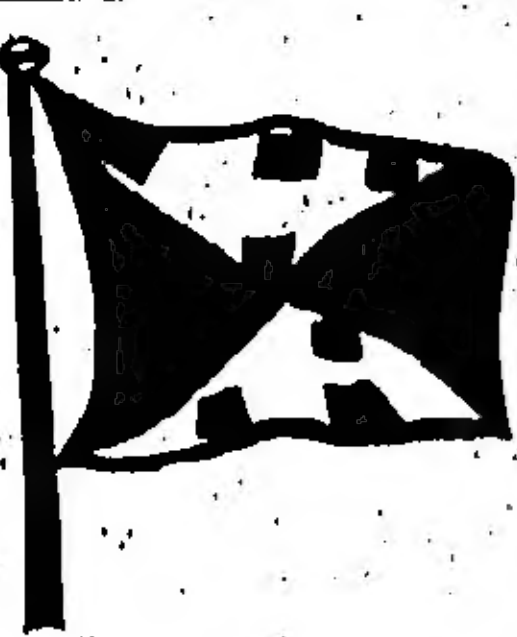
The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Dec.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th Dec.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship	About
"INDRANI"	FRIDAY, 15th December.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Paper,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Elmsa Duplicator.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1904.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor
the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or
the Crews of the following vessel during her
stay in Hongkong Harbour—
CHITIC CHIEF, British ship; Captain John
Jones.—Standard Oil Co.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M., and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M., and on Sundays at 3.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents, Return, 30 cents; Stewards, 10 cents.Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$2.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & Co.,

2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" 1,309 T. R. MEAD.

"KWONG TUNG" 1,428 H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

[17]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	TUESDAY, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	TUESDAY, 12th Dec., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Dec., 4 P.M.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Cheloo and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	December 16th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 22nd.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.
"ARABIA"	4,370	Melzenthin	January 13th.

The S.S. "Aragonia" is expected to sail from Moji on the 7th instant, and will be due here on
the afternoon of the 12th.Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

[12]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND"

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above,
on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[1190]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN"

Captain W. G. McArthur, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th
instant, at Noon.This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamer of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[1189]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing.

Lyra 4,417 G. V. Williams 22nd Dec.

Platades 3,753 F. G. Purington 29th Dec.

Shawmut 5,606 E. V. Roberts

Hyades 3,753 Geo. Wright

Tremont 5,606 T. W. Garlick

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont

are fitted with very superior accommodation

for first and second class passengers. The

large size of these vessels ensures steadiness

at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1905.

[8]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"CHAZEE" 9th December.

"LOTHIAN" 14th December.

"ATHOLL" 3rd January.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1905.

[17]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "DUNDAS,"

FROM JAVA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consig-
nees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature,
and to take immediate delivery of their Goods
from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.Before delivery can be made an Average
Bond must be signed by Consignees at this
Office.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1905.

[1205]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "PATHAN,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND

MIDDLESBOROUGH.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th
instant, or they will not be recognised.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[1107]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CHUSAN,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., s.s. "Victoria."

From Australia, s.s. "Montgolfier."

From Persian Gulf, &c., s.s. "B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers."Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
9 A.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HERWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.

[12]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMCOTTA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 5 P.M., SUNDAY, the 3rd
December, will be landed at Consignees' risk
and expense.This Vessel brings on Cargo ex Zamania
and Gwalior, from Madras and Pondicherry.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905.

[1185]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

THE following are in Stock—
PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON,
LAMB, PORK AND VEAL.
DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Capons, Dairy Farm Fed (dressed) \$1.05 each.
Chickens, do do do 0.75 " "
Chickens' Livers do do 0.04 " "
Chickens' Gizzards do do 0.04 " "
Carrots, Meat Extract, 2 oz. 0.70 per pot.
do do 4 oz. 1.25 " "
Ducks, Local (dressed) 0.65 each.
Ducks, Wild do do 0.75 " "
Australian Smoked Mutton 0.50 per lb.
do Schnapper 0.50 " "
Goose, Local (dressed) 1.50 each.
Hares, Australian 1st Grade 1.40 " "
Ham, Best York 0.70 per lb.
Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand 0.60 " "
(1 cts. extra per lb. for Ham if cut).
Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each.
Lemons, Australian 48 cts. & 60 cts. per doz.
Oysters, American (large size, in tin) 2.50 per tin.
Australian Oysters, 2 doz. bottles 1.00 " bot.
" 5 " 1.90 per bottle.
Partridges, Local 0.75 each.
Pigeons, Local 0.25 " "
Pigeons, Wild (dressed) 0.20 " "
Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade 0.65 " "
Rice Birds 0.55 per doz.
Sausages, Australian Fritz 0.03 per lb.
Sausages, Own Make (of Australia Meat) 0.25 " "
Snipe, Local 0.25 each.
Tongues, Australian Sheep 0.20 " "
Turkeys, Choice Australian (plucked) 0.60 per lb.
(SPECIAL NOTE.)
Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.
Orders for NOON should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.
Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1905. [988]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c.

for GASOLINE AND GAS LAMPS at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAL KWONG CO.

55, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904. [54]

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN,"
Captain A. Charbonnel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 12th
December, at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line S.S. Yarra bound for Marseilles
via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. ARMAND BEHC, 26th December.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS, 9th January.
S.S. POLYNESIE, 23rd January.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1905. [7]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
TRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)
H.E. Steamship

"SIMLA,"
Captain C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
office on SATURDAY, the 10th
December, at Noon, taking Passengers and
cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. Macedonia, 13th inst., from
Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Calcutta,
due in London on the 27th January, 1906.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [2]

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY	\$22.50
"	20.00
"	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [1123]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.



AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1904. [14]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon. Later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RATES AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$9,500,000	\$1,703,728	\$1 15/- @ exchange 1/10/- = \$18.66 6/7 for first half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	1880 sales London 293
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6 for 1905)	...	\$58 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES								
Union Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,855	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$510 sellers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$900,000 \$111,992 \$362,366 \$371,445	Nil	\$44 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2 %	191 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 90 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$311,451 \$1,043,910 \$1,154,361	\$2,337,112	\$47 for 1904	5 1/2 %	1750 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$15,000 \$1,000,000	\$485,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 %	\$170
FIRE INSURANCES								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$12,813	\$320,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	13 1/2 %	186 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000 \$12,813	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10 1/2 %	\$335
SHIPPING								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$20 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	Nil	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2 %	\$35 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$18,074	\$1 for first half-year 1905	8 1/2 %	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$4,431	\$12 @ 1/10/- = \$6.20 5/11 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$95 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	Tls. 43,762	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 518 buyers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$38,852	Interim of Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.1.1905	10 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$12,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	100	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$12,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$140 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,158 \$15,158 \$38,043	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 35 buyers
REFINERIES								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$215 sellers
Luzon-Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$18,987	\$3 for 1897	...	\$25 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 65 buyers
MINING								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	...	Tls. 870 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	...	G \$18 buyers
Wah Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$4,871	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$31 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2 %	Tls. 137 sales
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	...	\$24 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$29,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$108 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2 %	\$164 sales
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$640,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$1,026	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,200,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 2071 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 190 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING								
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2 %	\$27 sellers
Star House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 1/2 %	Tls. 125 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	173	\$15	\$15	\$2,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	12 1/2 %	\$15
Do. (Founders)	14,000	\$15	\$15	\$210,000	...	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$78
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	10 1/2 %	\$150 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$37,875	Interim of \$34 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$125 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225,000	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	15 1/2 %	Tls. 16
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	First year	Final of \$6 making \$10	9 1/2 %	\$1021
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$12 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sales
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sellers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,728	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Interim of \$14 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$55 sellers
COTTON MILLS								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	10 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2 %	\$14
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 102,000	Tls. 18,718	Interim of 3 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 471
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 60 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,000	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 250 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$20	None	...	\$100
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$314	\$1,770	1/3 per share for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$6
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$10 sellers
China-Bornes Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1904	10 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 24 for 1905	...	110 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$5,800	80 cents for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$98 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$2,854	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$10
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$71	\$6	\$1,750,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$186,000	Final of \$14 making \$44	10 1/2 %	\$25
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	none	\$7,551	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	10 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$2,796	\$5 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2 %	\$225
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$3,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$225
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$11,737	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	7 1/2 %	\$13
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$1,188	Interim of \$5 for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$21,583	3rd quarterly div. of Tls. 21, paid 15.9.05	...	Tls. 215 sales
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	Tls. 228,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	\$1 making 10/- for Tls. 15 for 1905	...	Tls. 215 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	none	Dr. P. 117,898	Tls. 5 for 1903	...	Tls. 25 buyers
Mondon (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Dr. P. 313,619	None	...	\$50
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. 55,537	Interim of Tls. 21 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 126 buyers
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	14,000	\$50	\$50	Tls. 108,172 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 8,051	Tls. 6 for 1904	8 1/2 %	Tls. 721 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1904	9 1/2 %	Tls. 151 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 9,257	Interim of Tls. 2	14 1/2 %	Tls. 64 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 17,222	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 150 buyers
Shanghai Sunnair Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 25,000	Dr. 35,068	None	...	\$20 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	\$50	\$50	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 11,134	50 cents for year ended 31.10.05	7 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$700	\$5 for 1904	...	\$160 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	27,000	\$5	\$5	\$135,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	Tls. 15,295	Final of Tls. 41 making Tls. 81 for 1904/5	...	Tls. 151
Straits Ice Company, Limited	9,000	\$100	\$100	Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	80 cents for year ended 31.10.1905	10 1/2 %	\$25
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Dr. 31,000	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$22,000	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	...	Tls. 90 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$15,000	Final of 10/- making 11.20 for 1904	...	\$121 sales
Watson (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$6,000	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	...	Tls. 90 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$15,158 \$38,043	\$1,322	Final of 10/- making 11.20 for 1904	...	\$121 sales